

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 81, 1898.

oblication with to have rejected articles returned in all cases send stamps for that surpose.

LODAL SEWE.—The City and Suburban News Euro-of the United Passes and New York Associate Passes as 21 to 50 Ann street. All informatic and decuments for public use instantly discom-nated to the press of the whole country.

The Loveliest Spectacle on Earth.

Neither in times of national rejoicing no in seasons of national peril has there ever been in this town an exhibition of the national colors so impressive as that which now delights every patriotic eye and inspires every patriotic heart. The red, the white, and the blue are everywhere. The Flag of the Union overspreads New York. In avenue, in street, and in byway, the glorious spectacle extends for miles, and no citizen can go forth without being reminded a thousand times by the radiant colors that he is first of all an American.

Under these innumerable banners, each campaign argument incomparably eloquent, there will march to-day an army of Americans on their way to the front to protect all that makes the flag dear to them. The beloved red, white, and blue banner is the symbol of their cause; it is their cause. They are marching out upon its summons. Every toss and tremor of its beautiful folds invites them and urges them on.

Is it credible that of the vast array of honest men and patriotic citizens who will pass under this archway of red, white, and blue to-day, feeling at every step renewed the thrill which the glorious, continuous spectacle imparts, any considerable number will detach themselves from the main body on Tuesday next, to imperil the result by deliberately wasting their votes?

Friends of bonest money! Friends of American institutions! Servants of the Flag, who march together to-day! keep your eyes on that Flag and march together to the end !

#### The Great Patriotic Parade.

Broadway is one long line of McKINLEY and Hobart flags. The procession which will march under them to-day will be the greatest political demonstration that New York has ever seen, but it will not be a Mc-KINLEY demonstration. It will be some thing more imposing and majestic than a parade in honor of any party or man. It will be an army of patriotic Americans, Republicans, Democrats, Mugwumps high tariff men, free traders, tariff-for-revenue-only men, civil service reformers, believers in the doctrine that to the victor be long the spoils. They are united by no common beliefs, political or economic They are united only by their comconviction that misfortune, disgrace and peril threaten the United States, and that it is their duty, as patriots, to vote for MCKINLEY and HOBART, not as Republicans, not as advocates of a protective tariff, but as advocates of the national honor, of an undebased currency, of the integrity of the Supreme Court, and of the right of the Government to enforce the laws of the United States.

McKINLEY and the Republican party are but the instruments whereby the American people protects and vindicates itself, and crushes the thieves and the traitors who would bring it to shame and disaster. The great parade to-day is not Republican; it is American.

# The Flag.

The American flag, which will be dis played so frequently to-day, and will be, in fact, the chief emblem of the great patriotic procession, is not thereby degraded into a partisan sign and symbol, as the panicstricken Popocratic leaders pretend. It happens that, by a folly and baseness inhis year a political party which seeks to dishoner the United States, and therefore to dishonor the flag of the United States. That party attacks the Supreme Court in the interest of such lawless ruffians as spat upon the laws and held up the business of the country in 1894. Instead of promoting the general welfare, that party is pledged to injure it by introducing a swindling currency. The Chicago platform is a programme of revolution. The BRYAN campaign has been stimulated by social and sectional hatred. The tone and spirit of patriotism have been absent from it. It has aimed to divide the equal citizens of the republic, one and indivisible, into classes such as are found in countries where inequality and privilege are historical growths and existing facts, and where there is not one measure of right and of opportunity for all.

Against these sowers of hatred, these slanderers of the United States, these malignant disturbers of the peace, harmony, and brotherhood of the American people good citizens have combined; and fighting, as they are, for the American people, it is right that they should take no other emblem than the American flag.

The Chicago platform proposes to cut off the power of the Federal Government to quell insurrection. It sets up, in fact, a new form of secession, a secession from the reign of law to the uncurbed excesses of riot. It provides that viblence may continue unchecked within the limits of the several States, and that the Federal Government shall sit with folded hands, unable to protect the mails and to keep open the highways of Inter-State commerce. It proposes, in short, that the Federal Government shall be impotent to suppress armed rebellion. Against these doctrines of treason and anarchy, the good citizens have combined; and they could take no other symbol of their purpose and

their cause than the American flag. The flag is turned to no partisan significance. It represents the resolution and the hope of men who will not yield to dishonor, or to the rebellious and particularistic tendencies of the ALTGELD gang. To beat that gang is the duty of the friends of good order, honesty, respect for law, and American patriotism. They must beat it or the flag will be dishonored. They are the defenders of the fing. They have a right to use it as the token of their purpose.

# Goldfogle Changes the Issue.

Tammany's last circular is a very different sort of document from Tammany's first proclamation. That was signed by John C. SHEEHAB; this bears the fine old singlestandard name of GOLDFOGLE.

SHEERAN'S proclamation of two months ago loudly announced that "the paramount and all-absorbing question now is whether the People of the United States will adhere to a single gold standard, or a financial system which has been tried for over twenty years and found wanting, and which has

misery to the homes of thousands of the plain people; or will they return to the Money of the Constitution, Gold and Silver, which existed from the adoption of the Federal Constitution until 1873, when Silver was wrongfully and surreptitionsly withdrawn as a part of the Standard Coin.'

This masterpiece of SHEKHAN does not seem to have fired the heart of Tammany Hall for the fifty-cent dollar; for now comes GOLDFOGLE with a proclamation dated ahead on Nov. 1, which is to-morrow, and announcing that the great question of this campaign is "whether monopolies, trusts, and corporations that have been created and fostered, if not directly, at least indirectly, by laws passed by men, elected to represent the people, who have chosen to betray their trusts and favor combinations of men whose whole object was to enrich themselves at the expense of the people."

What has become of the crime of '73 and the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one? The workingmen of New York have learned something about the effect of free silver upon wages since Sheehan issued his first proclamation. That is why the paramount issue has been so suddenly and radically changed.

These two circulars carry internal evidence of identity of authorship in the shape of peculiarities of style and syntax. Both are impudent and unintelligent productions, alike designed to mislead the voters of Tammany Hall. We do not believe that the hosts of honest, sensible, and patriotic citizens will suffer themselves to be misled either by SHEEHAN or by GOLDFOGLE.

## The Unspeakable Altgeld.

Governor ALTGELD said this in his Coope Union speech, among other things:

"Our people are beginning to understand that for merly there was added every year to the world's stock of money nearly all of the gold and eliver that was mined, which in a measure kept pace with the increase of population, but that since 1878 only the gold has been added; that is, only one-half as much has been added each year as there formerly was, while the population has increased more rapidly that ever, and that this fact alone must produce a contin

The exact truth is that from the founds tion of the Government to 1873 the total number of silver dollars coined was 8.031.-238, and all of these, owing to the lighter coins of France and Spain or to undervaluation at the mint, had at that date gone out of circulation, while the full legal-tender silver coined from 1873 to 1895, inclusive. amounted to \$423,289,309.

ALTGELD talks about our money having kept pace with the increase of our population before 1873, and falling behind it afterward, when the fact is, as may be seen by referring to the latest Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that since the first of July, 1878, while our population has increased only about 27 per cent., our circulation, outside of the Treasury, has increased more than 118 per cent., not to mention the simultaneous and marked increase of credit instruments, in place of cash, whereby the quantity of currency is increased as really, though indirectly, as by new coinage or new ssues. Last year, as Secretary Carlisle stated in his speech at Chicago in April, we coined \$43,933,475 in gold and \$9,069,480 in silver, increasing the quantity of our money by \$58,002,955; and in the current year we have already coined more than this amount, the silver coinage alone amounting at this time to upward of \$16,000,000, and proceeding at the rate of more than \$2,000,000 monthly, to say nothing of gold coinage at a rate more than twice as great. We are in reality increasing our money every year by a larger percentage than that of the increase of the population.

Not merely is all this true, but it is within the knowledge of every decently informed politician in the country. Is ALTGELD ignorant of it, when he ignores it, and deliberately asserts the contrary of it? If he is not an ignoramus, he is something infinitely worse; and he certainly is not an ignoramus.

Keep Your Eye on the Single Mark! We published a few days ago an official tatement of the returns of defective ballots at the election of last year. They amounted to nearly nineteen thousand in the State and to more than ten thousand in this city alone, although they were far from complete, since many of the counties made no such returns.

This great loss of voces should serve as a warning for all citizens to make absolutely sure next Tuesday that they are casting ballots which will be counted for the candidates for whom they intend to vote. It should discourage all unnecessary scratching, for it is in splitting tickets that the risk of nullifying the ballot is involved.

In truth, and fortunately, there is less inducement to the splitting of tickets at this election than ever before in the history of our politics. The issue is between honesty and Repudiation, social order and social revolution, and each side has its representative. It is solely between McKinley and BRYAN, and there is no side issue to distract the attention of the people. Every opponent of Repudiation knows that he must vote the McKINLEY and HOBART ticket or throw his ote away, so far as the result of this election is concerned.

This accordingly simplifies the question of the use of the official ballot. The voter has only to mark the ring under the eagle of the McKinley and Hobart ticket. If he does no more, he votes for all the candidates in that column; and, under the cir cumstances, is not that the best way for him to vote?

Of course, he cannot vote for a single candidate in the star or BRYAN and SEWALL column. They are all, from top to bottom, put up in the interests of Repudiation Every one of them must be defeated as men who have brought disgrace on the Democratic name, by consenting to be associated with that vile cause. That is another very simple duty for the voter.

The PALMER and BUCKNER column con tains a ticket of which, of course, the election is utterly impossible. A vote for it will be a vote thrown away, as everybody knows. It stands no more chance of being elected than does the Prohibition ticket The candidates for State offices upon it are good men, and under other circumstances t would be the duty of all Democrats to vote for them; but at this election, when Bryanism is in control of the regular Democratic organization, a vote for them will be utterly useless. It will be worse than useless, for the possible aggregate poll for those candidates will be so small as compared with the Repudiation vote that it will serve only to make more impressive the apparent preponderance of

the other in the Democratic party. Moreover, to vote for McKinley and Honant, the first and imperative necessity, and also to vote vainly for the State candidates and the Congress candidates in the PALMER and BUCKNER column, will involve the marking of the ballot, with the consequent danger of invalidation. proughg disaster upon the country and If the splitting was required by abso-

lute principle, the risk should not prevent the voter from taking that course with care and intelligence. But at this election there is only the single issue of Repudiation in which is involved a question of principle That principle requires the election of Mc-KINLEY: that is to say, it can only be made triumphant by his election and by the election of candidates for Congress who are sure to vote against Repudiation. Their party names are nothing; how they will

vote is everything. The great duty of Democrats, so far as concerns candidates for State offices purely, is to vindicate their party's honor, and wipe out the disgrace from its name by defeating every candidate who took a nomination from a Bryanized convention. The work of the election will not be complete unless that is done; and practically, as every man of common sense knows, it can only be accomplished, under the circumstances, by the return of the candidates in the Mc-KINLEY and HOBART column. In every Congress district, especially, the whole ionest vote should be united on a single candidate for Congress who is indubitably

against Repudiation. Don't complicate the issue. Don't risk the validity of your vote for McKinley. Don't waste your powder. Keep your eyes on the single mark. Beat BRYAN and Repudiation. That will be glory enough for one day; and you can win it!

Albany's Centennial Celebration. Governor MORTON has appointed four Commissioners to supervise and conduct the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of our State capital at Albany. This celebration will sake place in January next, and the always festive and sometimes bustling town will be even more enlivened than usual.

During the colonial period, New York city was the capital of the State, though occasional sessions of the Colonial Assembly were held at Jamaica, on Long Island. The occupancy of New York during the Revolution by the English troops compelled the Legislature to meet at towns in the Hudson River Valley. The first session of the Continental Assembly, that held in 1777 at Kingston, was dispersed by the approach of a detachment of British soldiers. The next meeting place was Poughkeepsie. In 1779 Kingston was tried again, and then Albany. In 1781 Poughkeepsie was the State capital. In 1784, following the evacuation of this city by the British troops the year before, New York was again the capital, and continued to be such until 1788, when it returned to Poughkeepsie. The year following and for two years the meeting place was Albany, then again New York, then Albany again, and after sundry changes, on Jan. 3, 1797, the anniversary which the Commissioners appointed by Governor MORTON are to celebrate, the Legislature established itself permanently and lawfully at the Stadt Huys, at the corner of Broadway and Hudson avenue, in Albany. From that time until now Albany has been the capital of

the State. Albany has the distinction of age to qualify it as the State capital. With the single exception of Jamestown, Albany is the oldest town in the United States. It was incorporated as a village in April, 1652. and it remained a village officially until the 22d of July, 1686, when it became a city, or at least was called a city, and was endowed with the benefits which come from a charter. Such is the official record of Albany's long-time prominence, but there are historians within its borders who date earlier the establishment of the present New York capital as a village, declaring that before 1652 it was recognized as a distinet community in a proclamation from the King of Holland, though no copy of this proclamation has been preserved.

It is not, however, to celebrate the antiquity of Albany as a settlement that Governor Morton has appointed the four Commissioners, but simply to celebrate its establishment as the capital of New York. The Legislature has appropriated \$2,500 for the festivities, which will begin at noon on Jan. 3; and the city of Albany has been authorized by statute to expend \$5,000 additional. One of the Commissioners is a lineal descendant of Governor JAY, elected in 1795. Another is a descendant of Lieutenant-Governor Van Rensselaer, who was elected in the same year. The two remaining Commissioners represent the two branches of the Legislature, Senate and Assembly; and a unique addition to the working force of the celebration was provided by the Legislature in the person of Mr. John Boyd THACHER.

# Our Naval Ordnance.

The remarkable work accomplished for the armor and armament of our warships by Commander FOLGER during his term of duty as Chief of Ordnance has been worthily followed up by his successor. Cant. SAMP. son. As under the former our American ship plates became the best in the world, so the latter feels, as his current annual report would indicate, that, thanks to recent improvements, American naval guns, including their carriages, powder, and projectiles. may now be declared superior to any others.

In this matter, as in many relating to army and navy affairs, foreign nations surpass us in quantity of material, but not in quality; they overwhelm us with numbers under their systems of enormous military and naval establishments, but they can come to school to us for ingenious and effective mechanisms, and for brilliant

triumphs on the proving ground. Thanks to the liberality of Congress at its last session, and to the energy and skill with which its appropriations have been used, the gun supplies for our navy are now abundant. Not only have the ships of the regular navy been provided for in advance, but the auxiliary cruisers, to be drawn at need from the merchant service. have batteries in course of construction for them. Within a year there will be a hundred guns ready for such merchantmen, now numbering 31, besides many reserve

guns for the regular navy. The ordnance trials at Indian Head have made that proving ground renowned the world over, and caused their results to be approvingly compared with those of Shoeburyness, Portsmouth, and Spezia, and of Gavres, Meppen, Amager, Pola and Ochta. If high praise has been awarded to our guns, the still higher compliment has been paid to our Harveyed armor of adoption in England, in preference to the TRESIDDER, and also on the European Continent, while the long famous HOLTZER shells, which a few years ago were regarded as the acme of possible excellence, have been outdone by American projectiles. We were long behind other countries in smokeless powders, but now even in this particular are coming to the front rank, and the delay seems to have been due largely to the high standard of quality insisted upon,

American naval ordnance was famous in the war of 1812, and again, through the

more, after neglect, it has been carried to the old place of acknowledged excellence, and other triumphs for it may be in store.

# The Return of Gen. Lec.

Gen. FITZHUGH LEE, our Consul-General at Havana, leaves Cuba to-day on what has been described as a brief vacation. He

should arrive at New York next Wednesday. While it is quite credible that Gen. LEE desires a short rest from official duties, there is good reason to aurmise that there is something else in his visit. Mr. CLEVELAND will soon have Congress on his hands, and one of the points on which he must address that body, in his annual message, is the present status of the revolution in Cuba. Either in that document or afterward in response to inquiries directed to him by Congress it may be incumbent on him to explain why it is that he has done nothing toward the recognition of Cuban belligerency. He may further need or desire to say what he pro poses to do, if anything, between now and the 4th of March in regard to the recognition either of the belligerency or the independence of the Cuban republic.

It may easily be understood, therefore why the President should wish to confer at length with Gen. LEE on these points. It is not difficult to believe that the Consul-General is to visit Washington and consult with Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. OLNEY, and that his absence from Havana has not merely a personal but a national importance. Precisely what sort of information the President desires to obtain may be a matter of conjecture, but it looks as if a critical moment is approaching, not only in the military affairs of Cubs, but in our attitude toward the island and toward Spain.

The excuse for self-indulgence offered by the PALMER Democrats that McKINLEY is sure enough of success to justify them in voting for PALMER will not wash. How do they know that McKINLEY will be elected, and at this hone of grave national peril what right have they to sume that the battle is won before it is over i

The list of the business houses which are to take part in the great patriotic parade today occupies almost nine columns of THE Sun. All branches of industry, trade, and commerce are represented. The list is almost a directory of the business of New York. Employers and employed, the men who make the commercial activity of this city and diffuse that activity the country, will march to-day in testheir belief in an currency, without which there can be neither commercial security nor permanent prosperity. There has been no such unanimity among the business men of New York since the war. There has never been in New York or elsewhere a more imposing demonstration of the opinion of business men. It is a demonstration beyond politics. It is the merging of partisan views in a general patriotic sentiment. It is the pro-test of men who know the high value of commercial honor against Repudiation. It is the voice of this commercial capital, voting No to the schemes of the swindlers and the brewers of panic and disorder.

The Hon. JOHN WARWICK DANIEL, a Senator in Congress from Virginia and an impassioned orator of high temperature, has been making a speech in two hours and a half at Roanoke, an unusual feat of compression. He informed his hearers that in case BRYAN should be defeated next Tuesday, the Popocratic party would nominate him again, and "keep on nominating him until he was elected." If this prophecy can be accepted as true, BRYAN will be happy for the rest of his life. To spout forever and be gaped at forever is all that he needs to bathe him in joy. Still, DANIEL's proposition is a little severe on the Popocrats, and especially on the Hon. SILVER BRICK BLAND and Uncle HORACE BOIRS.

Make no mistake this time. It may be the last opportunity to save the great republic from the cormorants - Indianapolis Sentinel.

Congratulations to the Hon. BUNCOMBE BUGA-BOO GAUZE, editor of the Indianapolis Sentinel and collector of bogies. He has been looking for cormorants for some time and at last he has found some good specimens. But the glory of his collection, after all, is his cases of money sharks, bond sharks, and octopuses of monopoly. They are the pride of Mr. GAUZE and the world; and boast of such treasures. For that matter, Mr.

Extreme consternation prevails among the Republicans of Philadelphia, and with good reason. DIFFENDERFER, the immortal Dif-FENDERFER, Secretary of the national silver party, has gone to Philadelphia and begun making speeches. The time is short, but DIFFENDERFER is sufficiently long and diffusive, and he may work wonders to-day and on Monday. DIFFENDERFER has resolved to carry Philadelphia for BRYAN. After studying carefully the map of the United States he has decided that the most promising opening for a free-silver orator is to be found in the Schuylkill. Tremendous results may be expected. Examine the returns from Philadelphia very carefully next Wednesday morning. The work of a man like DIFFENDERFER always ewards examination.

At a BRYAN meeting in Cleveland, the Hon. EUGENE V. Dens, the apostle of riot and one of the chief Bryanites, was introduced as "the man who would be the next President after W. J. BRYAN." No doubt DEBS is one of the most powerful intellects in the BRYAN crowd, but dught so valuable a property as the succession be given away without consideration? There are other candidates. Coxey and CARL BROWNE may be too conservative, but TILLMAN and Soveneign ought to have as good

It is good to know that the Hon. JOE pink of intellectual condition. Accounts of his latest speeches show that he was "extremely his denunciations." "particularly s vere," and denounced Mr. Justice SHIRAS " in a scathing manner." That's the talk. That's Joz. As long as he is bitter and severely denunciatory his friends know that his health has not been impaired, but when he is really " scothing" they know that he is in tumultuously good trim. It is worth a trip to Kentucky to see and hear him scathe. And he has never scathed so much as in this canvass. He is about the warmest scather in the scathing business

A most interesting incident for the Jewish community of this country is reported from Cincinnati. The Central Conference of American Rabbis has chosen four distinguished mem-bers of the rabbinate as delegates to the National Council of Jewish Women, which is to hold a congress in this city for a week during the coming month. This is, indeed, a novelty is Judalam, and it will doubtless be the subject of a great deal of debate. The Jewish Woman's ouncil itself will be a novelty, too. It will be the first national assembly of representative Jewesses that has ever been held. The council is already a strong body, and its leaders are looking for a membership of 20,000 or more when a thorough organization shall be effected at next month's meeting. "There is no doubt," eays the Jewish Messenger, "that the modern Jewess is profiting by her environment" in the United States.

THE SUN will print to-morrow (Sunday) a thorough and lught statement of the duties of election officers. The existing ballot law, which will be in operation for the first time at this election, has caused such doubt in the minds of those officers as to their precise powers and limitations that a clear explanation of them, such as we shall publish to morrow, wiil be of invaluable assistance to those important funcmonitors, in the civil war, while now once constitue, and of great interest to the voting public. | New York, Oct. 80.

## NORTH CAROLINA CANDIDATE.

The Populet Prencher Running for Congress in the Shoestring Bistrict, MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29 .- THE SUN some weeks ago gave a very graphic and truthful account of the notable campaign in the Eighth North Carolina Congress district between "Old York," mounted on his famous male, "Gineral Jack. son," and Romulus Zigzag Linney astride the pare back of his doughty ball. It may be of interest to your readers to learn that "Old York has given up the race, stabled "trineral Jackson," and is now soliciting the suffrages of the freemen of the Tar Heel State as a Bryan elector, while Linney and his bull continue to saliop up and down the Eighth, running for a seat in the next Congress. But while the "Buil of the Brushles," as his admirers call him, has things his own way, he is none the less interesting. On the stump he preaches the efficacy of silver, and in private says that, though talking free coinage, he hopes none of his friends will think him 'damned fool enough" to believe in it.

But while the campaign has taken this turn in the Eighth, the fight in the Sixth North Carolina has been not one whit less important or interesting, or less deserving the place in history which THE SUN justly accorded the struggle of the mountain district. This district is as the "Shoestring district," because the counties composing it lie on the South Carolina line one after another, nearly in a straight line. At the extreme end are Charlotte and Wilmington, the two largest towns of the State. The district in 1894 elected James A. Lockhart, Dem ocrat, to the lower House of Congress, but the seat was contested and won by the Rev. C. H. Martin, Populist, who got into Congress only in time to be at the final adjournment. As this gentleman was not able to occupy the space in the Congressional Record which he felt to justly his due, he at once entered the race for The Republicans, after first putting up and

taking down two candidates of their own, fused

with the Populists, with the chance of electing whatever man they nominated, the Populists to make the nomination. The Rev. Charles Henry Martin was, from his varied career and his talking ability, dear to the Populist heart, and everything pointed toward his renomination. But suddenly an enemy came across his path, and cut great swaths in his popularity among

But suddenly an enemy came across his path, and cut great swaths in his popularity among the wild-eyed men of his constituency, and the war waxed flerce in the Shoestring district.

This new champion, Waiter Redbone Henry, was redoubtable, but he did not walk over the prostrate form of the Rev. Charles Henry in a hurry. That gentleman's great career and wonderful experiences now stood him in great stead. These two flerce gladiators, though presenting strong contrast in their mental and physical make-up, were well matched. Henry was by profession an office-seeking politician. For eighteen years he had diligently wooded the Democratic party, and at least got up a wonderful string of recommendations, which he had hauled to Washington and presented to President Cleveland. The President, overcome with the multitude of the laudatory epistics, threw them aside and asked to see the man in person. His friends, knowing that Mr. Henry very often took upon himself the characteristics of the animal upon which on a certain occasion Halsam rode through the streets of Jernsalem, tried to keep him out of the President's sight. But Mr. Cleveland finally saw him and refused him the office which he sought. From that day Henry became a Populist, and more diligentiv than ever sought an office. He weighs 275 pounds, is red headed, wearsa white hatas large as an umbrella and a Prince Albert coat, which flops below his knees. Thus attired he is certainly a figure to win admiration from the eye of a North Carolina Populist.

The Hev. Charles Henry Martin, the man who

as an umbrella and a Prince Albert coat, which flops below his knees. Thus attired he is certainly a figure to win admiration from the eye of a North Carolina Populist.

The Rev. Charles Henry Martin, the man who opposed this red-headed giant, is a wiry little man, who was very unexpectedly caught in the whirligig of politics and thrown to the front. He has the reputation of having wheels in his head, and it is reported that they run all the time. He does not claim to be a child of destiny, but does lay some slight claim to divine guidance, taking his commands second hand, so to speak, from the Lord. He was educated to teach school, but had not been engaged in that occupation long before there came a mysterious summons for him to go and preach the Gospel. One day, while ambling along a country road, he saw, as if written in letters of living fire across the heavens, the command to preach, and according to the Baptist doctrine. And preach he did, for many years travelling about to the little country churches and gaining local reputation. But in 1894, according to his own statement, the Lord again interfered in his business, this time sending a messenger. Elijah Flake, a dumpy little Populist with long hair and blond, bow legs and sallow skin, was commanded in a dream to go to the Rev. Martin and impart to him the information that the Lord wished him to temporarily suspend preaching operations and run on the Populist ticket for Congress in this district. The purson prayed the marter over, decided that his message had come straign, and accepted the nomination, tendered without opposition. He did not entirely give up his ministerial function, but went about the district preaching on Sunday and making campaign speeches during the week. When the campaign speeches during the week when the campaign speeches during the week. When the campaign spee

terrine. Henry chained to be and to drown the Democrats of the district, but Mar-tia's principal card was his intimacy with the Lord. Both preached the great fre-silver dectrine, and that likewise of an irre-

with the Lord. Both preached the great freesilver dectrine, and that likewise of an irredeemable paper currency cased on nothing.
But the wiry preacher was too much for the
red-headed giant and won the nomination, and
will doubtless be elected to a seat in the Fiftyfirst Congress of the United States, where he
will at once make known some of his achemes
for making money grow on trees, of buying
cheap and selling high, and of exterminating
goldbugs, banks, Shylocks, and poverty.

The campaign speeches of this gentleman
have been something wonderful. He talks only
of the free sliver and paper money and the
great good they will do the farmers. Until two
years ago be says he knew and cared nothing
about the money question, but seeing how the
people were suffering, he sat down to think
about it, and in two minutes he understood the
whole thing. The first thought that occurred
to lim, he says, was that when you decrease the
volume of money prices go down, and when you
increase the volume prices go up and good times
come. He also tells the ignorant farmers that
not only are they capable of mastering the
money question, but if they have any ten-yearold boys who cannot understand it in ten minutes they had better haug them with grape
vines, as they will never be of any account.

This becomes important only when it is considered that such a man as this has not only for
a few days held a seat in Congress, but that he
is likely to be elected to represent this district
for two years, a district when contains the two
largest towns of the State and thousands of
educated and intelligent people. Strange parody
on a great republic!

R. F. Brassley.

# He Disgraces the Jewish Race.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Your ex correspondent, "H.," of last Sunday omitted to state that no one deplores the fact more than the Jews that the journalistic fakir. so justly and ably denounced, has in his veins a streak of polluted Jewish blood. I, for one, BLACKBURN is finishing the campaign in the | never allow one of his nasty sheets to soil our

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.

The Beluyed Letter. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sir: If not a rule I be leve it is a custom of the Post Office officials to forward first-class mail to its destination if one two-cent stamp is affixed, although the mail matter may be so heavy that more postage is needed. Tom Watson's letter of acceptance is alleged to have been delayen because not enough stamps were pasted on the weighty epistle. Will you please inform a pant ing public if the reason for the non-transmissi the letter was due to the fear on the part of the postal authorities that the contents of the envelope was not "first-class" mall matter, or merely a be-lief that those to whom it was addressed were not responsible for the excess postage; or did some one PLAINFIELD, N. J., Oct. 20.

#### A Question for Silverites. To rue Euros or The Sux-Sir: When arguing with

sliverite I always ask blin this question, and it has aiways proved a poser:
"If you went into the business of giving a dollar for every fifty cents' worth of silver that was brought to you, how long would it be before you became bank-

The Government is the people, and if the people give a deliar for dity cants' worth of silver, as bryan pro-poses, haven's the neeple got to put up the other fifty cents? If they can't do it they become bankrupt. Mr. Vinson, Oct. 28. G. T. LOVELL

To the Euron or fire Sch-Sir: Is there no law by which the Chicago Amerikata who wiped their feet on our flag can be prosecuted? If a citizen is assaulted he can appeal to the courts and they will pan on the offender, but the flag that protects those courts is allowed to be insuited with impunity. John A. Dix's words, "If any man dares to haut down the American flag shoot him on the spot " seem to have jost their significance for the latter day Amer-

## DEMOCRACY AND PATRIOTISM.

The Pallacy and Dishenor of the Pien of the Bequirements of "Regularity." To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: The end of a remarkable campaign is close at hand. The most shameless appeals to passion and prejudice have been effectively met with intelligence and patriotism; the quick and insidious thrusts of Repudiation have been parried by the caution and coolness of honesty; and the end of four months' campaigning shows the voluble Bryan ineffectually spouting speeches that are discounted before he utters them. To the honor of the American people let it be said that in those States where the issues have been most vividly set forth the prospect of sound-money nuccess is assured. The melancholy feature of the campaign is the picture of so much of the South treading proudly with the brand of dishonor hot on her forehead. Deaf to the dictate of honesty, blind even to personal interest, she seems to glory in her shame, and points with baleful give at the national dishonor to acwith baleful glee at the national dishonor to accomplish which she is lending her aid. It is rather a commentary upon her intelligence than a compliment to her morals to say that her position is explained by "regularity" and not conviction. No Judge ever reversed a judgment entered upon a verdict of suilty because the defendant pleaded that he honestly obeyed the orders of a superior, the orders themselves being known to the defendant to be contrabonos mores; and history will not mittigate the damning judgment which will be passed upon the man who, acknowledwing the crime contemplated by the free coinage of silver, prefers "regularity" to honesty.

So much has been said about regularity that curiosity whets itself against a standard which has come to take the place of conscience, and it listens for the answer to the query. Can a Democrat be "regular" and honest? Hyan says, in effect, no; you are regular only when you wate for legalizer frame for the work.

listens for the answer to the query. Can a Democrate be "regular" and honest? Byran says, in effect, no; you are regular only when you vote to legalize a fraud; if you follow your conscience and vote for national and individual integrity you cease to be "regular." and henceforth shall be an outcast from the Democratio party. Against Bryan's statement we have that of nearly every respectable and prominent man in his own party, and their answer is that "regularity" consists in following the principles of the party, not its temporary leaders. The leaders may go satray, but it will be from not following party principles. Honesty is ingrained in those principles and regularity means honesty; but it is not the regularity which Bryan, Deba. Tillman, and Angeld would have; it is a regularity consisting of allegiance to Debs. Tillman, and Awgeld would have; it is a regularity consisting of allegiance to those fundamental propositions of free government upon which the lives and liberty and honor of the people of this country depend, and a determined and fervid defence of the sacred honor and credit of the country itself. The honorable service of the Democratic party in the United States is the history of patriolism, not charlatanry. Its greamen followed not a phantom, but a substance. The object it subserved was not the gain of a few, but advantage of the many. It has never left likely to dishonor nor been untrue to the Constitution, it has been thus far a party of faithful investitation and have us all become Altgelds. Tillmans. God forbid!

Given a Democrat and you have a pat but

would have us all become Aliged?

Tillmans. God forbid:

Given a Democrat and you have a patriot moment he ceases to be a patriot moment he ceases to be a patriot moment. Let each man consider with himself whether the free colnage of sliver would benefit the country, or whether the stability of free government would be shaken by the introduction of the principles of the Chicago platform into the body politic; if he is certain that free coinage of sliver is a rash experiment and the public credit would suffer from it. Democratic and patriotic sentiments leave but one course open to him; if he can see the furid gleam of anarchy behind that platform and the peril to the country that will come from the election of the Chicago nominees, to be "regular," to remain a Democrat, ne must vote against them It is not Bryan and Democracy, it is Bryan or Democracy.

Will the South out berself on record as after.

Democracy.

Will the South put herself on record as, after
Will the South put herself on record as, after Democracy.

Will the South put herself on record as, after all, irreconcilable? The pity of it is that "irreconcilable" is not the proper word to express the stand which the Southern States say they will take in this matter; it is suicidal. Their credit and industries cannot stand the strain which a declaration for Repudiation will put upon them. Even granting that the Force bill is not a dead issue, can it be said that the dread of what may hereafter occur lessens the responsibility which rests on every voter to cast an honest vote next Tuesday? When did the rule of conduct arise that the consequences of a righteous act would excuse the commission of a crime? No logic can justify the attempt to avert a Force hill by bringing upon dishonesty, and received in the distrust which they imply, will not be needed. The opportunity is now given it to show its loyalty to the United States Government and the right conception of "regularity" will permit it to seize it. Will it do it?

ALLAN ROBINSON.

Let the Bands Play National Tones. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: One always expects to see and read American sentiments in Ter-Sex. For this reason, I suggest to you that you advise that the bands in Saturday's parade play frequently, if not altogether, national tunes. I say altogether, because this is not an occasion for frivolity, but for deepearnestness; and national songs recall not only the dark days passed, but kindle enthusiasm for days to come. As the songs are played, then let the multitude foin in the refrain, that the mighty sound will reach beyond, so that the world may know that Americans yet love their country and their matitutions. Let the national songs be not only american, but German, Italian, Austrian, and any other, that our foreign citizens, in their national hymns, may learn to love ours. Let the "Star Spangled Banner," " Hall Columbia," and "Red, White and Blue" be mingled with the grand old hymna of the old countries, and let the thousands join with a mighty voice that God will hear, that honesty may yet live in America. A WORKINGMAN NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

# The Country Post Office.

To the Epiton or The Sun-Sir: Every now and then I see by the papers that the Post Office Depart ment is trying to establish rural mail deliveries, and I would like to know what is the good of it. We in the country haven't many places to go to besides the Post Office, and why does the P. O. D. want to take th away from us? Wouldn't it be more to the point to cut the postage on letters down to a cent each and then make it an object of the department to get th expenses within the receipts at the lower figure, rather than to continue the postage at two cents and hunt around for ways to spend the money? Suburban rural deliveries may do, but the last attempt I saw recorded was in Bartholomew county, Indiana, and if there is any other diversion on earth for the inhabitants of Bartholomew county, Indiana, than going to the Post Office, I'd like to know what it is. Pos the P. O. D. has a grudge against these inoffensive and

SIX-MILES-FROM-A-POST-OFFICE, Oct. 29. Sacrilege in Behalf of Repudiation.

#### To the Entres of The Sux-Sir. Your just criticism of the distribution throughout Pennsylvania and the West of a travesty on the Lord's Prayer was regarded by some of my friends as referring to a campaign canard, but I have before me this morning a Repudiation organ, the Cripple Creek Sunday Herald, only lished at Cripple Creek, Col., and dated Oct. 18, in the editorial columns of which appears the biasphemy to which you called attention, under the title "The

fold Bug's Prayer." It is verbatim et literatim as you gave it. It is the same shockingly sacrilegious pro-

Was a Jackass - A Story for Wage Earners A misguided Person, thinking he knew of a way to get Rich Quick, went into Wall street and Plunged heavily into Stocks. He struck the Wrong Side of the Market, and when he had parted with his Little All, a sympathizing Friend asked him, "Were you a fluil or a flear?" "Neither," he replied, "I was a Jackass." And the Moral of this Fable will hardly need to be pointed out to the Wage Farner in the very t event of his electing a Boy Orator on a lifty-cent dol-

#### The Worst Bryanite Sacrilege Yet. From the Indianapoits Journal.

CRAWFORDSVIIAE, Ind., Oct. 25.-The Democrate gathered here Saturday from forty miles around and had a big raily. B. F. Shively spoke in the afternoon and Senator Teller in the eventur. There was a large parade of decorated wagous, buggies and earrages, floats and horseback riders. An objectionable thing in the parade feature was the dummy of a man nailed to ago deross, with a crown of thorns on tils flead, representing labor nailed to the presenting labor mailed to the control of the presenting labor mailed to the present labor mailed to the pre head, representing labor nailed to the gold cross by Cleveland and his Cablust, Religious people were allo and at the attempt to imitate the crucifixion of Christ in order to carry out Bryan's figure of speech

### Where Bryan Found Hts Metaphor. I rom the Mt. Louis Globe Democrat. Duncan B. Harrison, the author actor, suggests that

Duncan B. Harrison, the author actor, suggests that Iryan probably "absorbed" his "crown of thorns" and "cross of gold" pursues from the old play of "Jack Carle, the Bondman of Keut," in which Edward Eddy used to appear. One of the speeches of the hero of the piece is as follows: "Upon the brow of tool thou shalt not press the crown of thorne; and the beautiful the speeches of the speeches of the speeches of the speeches of the speeches." the bondmen of the soil shall not be crucified upon Mammon's cross."

### Not Merely Defeat, but Extermination. From the Lefroit tree Press (New.). To realize the greatest good and experience imme

diate results of a beneficent nature, the defeat of Bryanism must be overwhelming and irretrievable. it must not be an overthrow merely, but an extermi-

## THE ENEMY UNMASKED.

Free Silver Is Among the Least of the Evils Threatened by the Anarchists, From the New Haven Evening Register (Dem.).
The air is clearing and the campaign is concentrating itself. The issue is no longer

Free Silver - it is Freedom. Stand by the flag. From the Buttimore Sun (Dem.) Bryan sows the seed, and in congenial soft it germinates and springs up quickly. Who can doubt that the crop, if allowed to grow, would

se revolution, anarchy, rapins, and bloodshed? From the Utien Observer (Dem.). The thugs of Chicago believe that the election of Bryan will put them free from the law and make them masters. With this object lesson before the peaceably inclined, the vote against Bryan ought to rise above any calculation yes

From the Louisville Evening Post (Dem.). If you favor the Aitgeld method of govern-ment, vote for Bryan. If you oppose free speech,

but favor free mobs, vote for Bryan. From the Rome Daily Sentinel (Dem.). The realization of the silver standard imrediately after election would in itself be had enough for business, but the uncertainty as to what would actually follow when a nondescript Congress and Populist President really got ready to place their various ideas into action would be far from a harbinger of good times.

From the Galveston Daily News (Dem.). At last Candidate Bryan has come out with a full and open endorsement of Altgeldism, Every ntelligent citizen knows just what that means. This settles the hash of the Boy Orator so far as the votes of millions of conservative citizens, who are opposed to free riots and in favor of civil order and constitutional liberty, are able to settle it.

From the Courter-Journal (Dem.) Let us be understood fully. This Covington outrage, deliberately planned as it was, cannot be glossed over and dismissed as the act of unknown hoodlums. The prime responsibility for it rests upon the very leaders of the Bryan cause. It is the fruit of their intolerance and violence, their studied appeals to the baser passions, their stimulation to communism, their inflammatory instigation to partisan madness and class hatred. At the head of this crew is William J. Bryan himself, the most desperate incendiary that ever tried to fire the temple of his people for his own glorification.

#### Philosophic Father and Son. From the Youth's Companion.

From the Youth's Companion.

Janet Livingstone, who died recently in Edinburgh, was the younger sister of the great African explorer, David Livingstone. She told many quaint stories of her brother's boyhnod. Once when 6 years old he stayed out beyond; the prescribed hours, and on returning home found the door barred, a punishment for the second transgression of the kind. David made no fuss, and his father, when he opened the door some time later, found the young hopeful sitting on the doorstep munching a penny loaf.

"I'm having my supper," he observed resignedly to his astonished parent. "Mother has shut me out."

Livingstone, senior, was as great a philosopher

shut me out."
Livingstone, senior, was as great a philosopher as his son. One day David brought homethe news that a heavy duty was to be put on to-Neil Livingstone, who was not a rich man, was just lighting his pipe as the news was broken. He put it down unlighted. "If we have to give it up," he said, "we may as well begin now." He never smoked again.

### Political Support.

From the Youth's Companion. An old chronicler tells of a pretty incident connected with Gen. Washington and the old-time election days. Washington voted at all the Fairfax elections until the close of his life, uniformly supporting the Federal candidates. Although he lived at a distance from the Court House at Alexandria market, he generally voted early in the day. The polls were reached by a flight of steps outside the building, which in 1799 had become very shaky from old age.

which in 1799 had become very shaky from oid age.

When Gen. Washington reached these steps he placed one foot upon them and shook the crazy ascent, as if to discover how much strength was left in it. Instantly twenty brawny arms, one above another, grasped the rickety stairway, and a dozen men's shoulders braced it firmly. Nor did a single man move from his position until the venerable chief had deposited his vote and descended the stairway.

"I saw the General's last bow," said one of these supporters half a century after that day, "and it was more than kingly."

# Shrewd Dealing Down East,

From the Lewiston Evening Journal.

That story of a Caribou potato raiser who refused an offer of 48 cents a barrel for eleven barrels of potatoes, declaring that he would have \$5 or nothing for the lead is matched by a yarn that comes from Grand Lake Stream of a man who recently went after a calf that he had pastured out all summer and asked what he owed for the pasturing.

"Well," says the farmer, "I've got a bill of \$7 against you, but I will take the calf and cali it settled, providing you are willing."

"No, sir," was the answer. "I will not do that, but I will tell you what I will do: You keep the calf two weeks longer and you can have her." From the Lewiston Evening Journal

# Bables in Arms Attacked by an Eagle.

From the Detroit Free Press. BENTON HABBOR, Mich., Oct. 27.—This afternoon, while Mrs. F. Corrother and Mrs. A. Stewart were walking with two little babies near St. Joseph River, three miles from Benton Harbor, they were attacked by an enormous baid eagle. The bird was evidently in search of prey, and when it saw the infants decided to seize one. The women were attracted by the noise of the veiling and throwing till the bird finally soured

The Wrong in Circus Going. From the Chicago Daily Tribune.

The children of a North Side clergyman were discussing the reasons why their father forbade their going to the circus.

"He thinks it's wrong," said one of them, "because its cruel to the horses to make them go around the ring so fast."

"I don't believe that's the reason," observed another. "It must be because the actors get hort sometimes."

hurt sometimes."
"I guess he thinks it's wrong," suggested a third, "because you don't learn anything at a circus, and it's a waste of money."
"No, that ain't it!" said the youngest. "He thinks it's wicked 'cause it's lots of fun."

# Foreign Notes of Roal Interest.

Dr. Temple, appointed Bishop of London by Mr. Gladstone, is the fifth Bishop of London translated to Canterbury since the death of Archbishop Laud. He is 75 years of age, only two Bishops, Ryle of Liverpool and Ellicott of Glouces ter and Bristol, being older than he. At the "Theatre Salon, "the first of the single performance entertainments to open this season in

Paris, the show consisted of the recitation of new ballads of low life, with living pictures as illusrations. All the songs were indecently ambiguons, while the pictures were not ambiguous at all providing the exhibition of woman's underwest now common to the variety stage. The show was presented as a parior entertainment.

Italy is about to publish at the Government ex-

pense a photographic reproduction of the manu script of Justinian's "Pandects," now preserved in the Florence library. The Florence manuscript is the oldest and most correct we have of the great so le of Roman law. It is of the sixth or seventh of the tury, at least, and may perhaps have been written as early as Justinian's own time. England's Royal Marine Corps is to be increased by

5,000 men, who are to be substituted for the army contingents that form the garrisons of British strongholds out of Europe, such as Hallfax, House Kong, Bermuda, St. Helena, and Aden. Tareems to have sprung from the recent growth .the French Infanterie de Marine and Colonial army. The result of the change would be to put the military control of these places entirely in the hands of the Navy Department. An unused pair of Barbados postage star ps, one

being and five shillings, was sold for \$525 in London recently; a pair of Nevis stapenny sumperfor \$142, and a one-shilling, yellow green, for \$101 a Cape of Good Hope red fourpency, error, thus aged, for \$120; a Reunion 30 cent, first leave, unused, for \$340; a Canada seven and a half pengreen, for \$77; a pair of tenpenny, blue, for 5123. and a pair of sixpenny stamps for \$147. A United States 90 cent blue stamp of the iss brought \$31, and a Zurich four rappen \$95.

Anton Bruckner, the musical composer, died to cently at Ausfelder, in Austria, at the age of 12 His best known work is his Eighth Symphony in O minor, which takes a whole evening for its jet-formance and which was first given twenty for years after it had been composed. When he leases to play it was difficult to stop him. He can be made sted for the post of court organist at Vienna, cach candidate being allowed twenty ave minutes, and played for over an hour before the judges could stop him. Once at the Crystal Palace he played till he exhausted the organ blowers and the wind gave